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Poetry.

From the Tropic's Throne,
The Gold Hunters.

BY FRANKLIN.

Over the rolling prairie,
And down the river's side,
In smiling and sunny
A peaceful human tide--
That ebb and flows as the ocean
Sails and tides again,
With the hopes and fears and feelings
Of a band of stalwart men.

Not for a milder sunlight,
To the western wild they came,
And there they found the hunter's
A restless human tide--
Not for the sake of the golden waters,
Nor for the sake of the golden land,
But for the sake of the golden future,
With their hopes and fears and feelings
Of a band of stalwart men.

Over the rolling prairie,
The red deer has bounded far,
And the hunter's dog has started,
And the hunter's gun has fired,
For the secret lairs of nature,
And the wild beasts of the forest,
In the forest's deepest shade.

And sounds are borne by the ether,
And the hunter's dog has started,
And the hunter's gun has fired,
For the secret lairs of nature,
And the wild beasts of the forest,
In the forest's deepest shade.

Oh, little the savage chieftain,
Who dwells in his native pride,
And down the river's side,
He dreams that his feet were treading
The golden waters of the future,
And the golden land of the future,
With his hopes and fears and feelings
Of a band of stalwart men.

And soon on the distant prairie,
The many years are past,
And the hunter's dog has started,
And the hunter's gun has fired,
For the secret lairs of nature,
And the wild beasts of the forest,
In the forest's deepest shade.

Then cheerily on he hunters!
For the sake of the golden future,
And the golden land of the future,
With his hopes and fears and feelings
Of a band of stalwart men.

Report of Gen. A. J. Strickler, Commissioner for
Auditing Claims for Kansas Territory.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
LECOMPTON, K. T., March 7, '58.

To the Honorable the Senate and
House of Representatives of the
United States of America, in
Congress assembled:

Pursuant to the provisions of the
Laws of Kansas Territory for the
year 1857, the undersigned was
appointed a "Commissioner to audit
and certify all claims" of all and
every person or persons who may
present the same for consideration,

1st. (Public.) "Moneys actually
and necessarily expended for the
purpose of maintaining and carrying
into effect the laws of the Territory,
or for the purpose of suppressing
any rebellion or insurrection,
whether in sustaining the militia, or
any posse of the Marshal, or any
Sheriff of any county of the Territory."

2d. (Private.) "Claims of all
persons who may have sustained any
loss or damage in consequence of,
or growing out of the difficulties in
this Territory, by way of loss of
property or consequent expenses at
any time since the passage of the
Act to organize this Territory, viz:
May 31, 1854, in place of Hon.
Wilson Shannon, who resigned."

In order to enable all persons to
avail themselves of the benefits of
the act above recited, the undersigned
prepared and caused to be generally
published in the newspapers of the
Territory, as the earliest and most
practicable method of collecting the
evidence contemplated, a notice, of
which the following is a copy:

"NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS.--Whereas,
under the provisions of 'An Act
to provide for the auditing of claims,'
and the Act supplemental thereto,
both passed and approved February
23d, 1857, the undersigned has been
appointed Commissioner 'to audit
and certify all claims of all and
every person or persons who may
present the same for consideration';

1. (Public.) "Moneys actually
and necessarily expended for the
purpose of maintaining and carrying
into effect the laws of this Territory,
or for the purpose of suppressing
any rebellion or insurrection,
whether in sustaining the militia, or
any posse of the Marshal, or any
Sheriff of any county of the Territory."

2. (Private.) "Claims of all
persons who may have sustained any
loss or damage in consequence of,
or growing out of the difficulties in
this Territory, by way of loss of property
or consequent expenses, at any time
since the passage of the act to organize
this Territory, viz: May 31,
1854. The said Act provides for the
taking of testimony in support of
all such claims, collections and certifi-
cations of vouchers, and making a
true and correct statement in dupli-
cate of all such accounts--and to be
laid before the next Congress of the
United States, and the other be-
fore the next Legislative Assembly of
Kansas Territory, to the end that
proper and united efforts may be
made to obtain from Congress, com-
pensation and indemnity for the loss-
es, expenses, and damages incurred
by the citizens of this Territory,
without distinction of party."

"Notice is therefore given that the undersigned will hold Sessions according to the provisions of said Act, as follows:

At Lecompton, Douglas county, September 1st to 1st October.
"Fort Scott, Bourbon county, October 12th and 13th.
"Paris, Linn county, October 14th and 15th.
"Pall, Lykins county, October 16th and 17th.
"Oswatimie, Lykins county, October 19th and 20th.
"St. Bernard, Franklin county, October 21st and 22d.
"Gum Spring, Johnson county, October 23d and 24th.
"Leavenworth, Leavenworth county, October 26th, 27th and 28th.
"Richards, Leavenworth county, October 29th and 30th.
"Atchison, Atchison county, November 4th and 5th.
"Doniphan, Doniphan county, November 6th and 7th.
"Iowa Point, Doniphan county, November 9th and 10th.
"Lawrence, Douglas county, November 16th and 17th.
"Oswakee, Jefferson county, November 20th and 21st.
"Indianola, Calhoun county, November 24th and 25th.
"Tomech, Shawnee county, November 26th to 12th December.

"All persons desiring to present their claims will do so in form of a petition, in writing, reciting all the facts and circumstances connected therewith, and bills of items or other vouchers, all duly authenticated under oath, officially certified by officers, civil or military, under whose authority the claims originated. All claims or accounts presented must be supported by the fullest proof possible to be obtained. All property claimed for, must be described with a reasonable certainty, and the value particularized and stated. The testimony of two disinterested witnesses upon a material point will be considered sufficient. As all the proofs and vouchers will have to be thoroughly examined and statistically arranged by the first Monday of January next, or as soon thereafter as possible, it will be necessary for claimants to be in attendance at the times and places above mentioned, with their papers complete, as no testimony otherwise, will be taken before the undersigned, except in extraordinary cases. In order to expedite the business, claimants are requested to have their witnesses in attendance; also, that they may be further examined if deemed necessary. The undersigned would advise claimants to have their papers and proofs prepared with legal accuracy. When sworn to before justices of the peace, the county clerk's certificate and seal should be attached, but it will be more satisfactory to have the proofs all ready and sworn to by the parties and their witnesses in person, before the undersigned."

"The Act above mentioned is broad in its provisions, and citizens of all parties and all parts of the Territory are requested to come forward and present their just claims, and unite their efforts in accomplishing its object, by enabling the undersigned to present a complete, full, fair and impartial statement of the losses, damages and expenses that have been entailed upon the citizens of Kansas, by the political and social questions devolved by Congress upon them for settlement."

"H. J. STRICKLER,
"Commissioner for auditing Claims.
"Lecompton, K. T., Aug. 28, 1857."

"The commissioner deems it expedient to enter upon the discharge of his duties within the thirty day's notice; this is necessary to enable him to make his report as provided by law."

Accordingly, three hundred and fifty claims have been presented under oath, with the corroborating testimony of two or more witnesses. All of which, with the accompanying affidavits and vouchers are herewith annexed marked A.

To the accompanying exhibit B. your attention is respectfully invited. It is a classification, as far as practicable, of the several claims, the amounts proven, and the awards of the Commissioner under the respective divisions mentioned in said advertisement, public and private.

Upon examination you will find that the whole amount claimed is \$361,225. The amount proven and awarded by Commissioner is \$254,279.28, of which \$33,942.90 is of the public class, and \$220,336.38 is of the private class.

There is no appropriation made by the Territory, nor are there any funds available for the payment of these losses, but the said act contemplated, after a complete collection of the testimony, and the awards made by the Commissioner, that some Congressional provision should be made for the remuneration of individuals who have sustained losses, incident to the unfortunate circumstances under which the Territory was opened for settlement, and which have from time to time been aggravated and increased, either by the policy of the General Government, or the course pursued by a large proportion of the people of the Territory.

The Act organizing the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, specifically introduced a new and important feature into the policy of the General Government relative to Territories. The old policy directly sanctioned Congressional intervention, and, *prima facie*, left the validity of Territorial laws subject to Congressional approval. The Kansas-Nebraska Bill acknowledged the individual capability of and right of self-government to the people of a Territory, equally with those of a State, so far as local legislation and interests were concerned; and that, while the theory has been fully approved by men of all parties, and the principle has been quietly and peacefully adopted and carried out in our sister Territory of Nebraska, it has been attended with a bloody and fearful struggle, for as long a time on the soil of Kansas--is one of the political anomalies to which the attention of future and disinterested historians will be directed, but one which all who have resided in Kansas during the past three years can readily comprehend.

The Territory of Kansas being the joint and equal property of all the States of the Union, was thrown open for settlement to emigrants from all the States, and the repeal of the Missouri restriction, as well as the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case, by inducing emigrants from Southern States to remove to Kansas with their property and servants, held as property under the laws of the States from which they came, precipitated an issue which time and the sober second thought of the people interested, as manifested at the polls, could only determine satisfactorily to all parties and honorably to our country. But owing to the diverse interpretations given to the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and the much talked of principle of Popular Sovereignty therein contained, an antagonism arose in the opposition manifested by a large proportion of the people of the Territory, to a due acknowledgment of the rights of such emigrants as might be induced to try their fortunes here, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the decision of the Supreme Court, while one portion of the people were in favor of carrying out the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty to its fullest extent, and by reliance upon numerical strength to exclude from the Territory an institution existing in one-half of the Union, and from associations, habits and interests dear to the other portion, who relied upon the declared policy of the general Government, and their acknowledged rights under the constitution and laws of the United States, for protection in the possession of their slave property.

It cannot be denied, that from the commencement of the agitation relative to the organization and opening of the Indian Territory, it was foreseen by statesmen and politicians, in all parts of the Union, that a great principle was to be settled, that public excitement would arise, and that consequences dangerous to the peace and welfare of the Union, might result from attempting to bleed together the principle and interests of people from different portions of the Union, who were alike ignorant of the true social condition and views of each other, and equally prejudiced by education and political associations, against what one or the other regarded as inherent and inalienable rights.

The Kansas Nebraska Act, in effect, destroyed all compromises, and virtually acknowledged the right of the people of the South to carry their peculiar institutions and property to the extreme North; while it equally sanctioned the right of the people of the

North to emigrate to Territory south of 36 deg. 30 min., and there establish their views and policy, if numerally superior to those who affiliate in sentiment and action with the people of the Southern States. Kansas, from its salubrity of climate, fertility of soil, commercial advantages, geographical position, and mineral and agricultural wealth, as well as its location near the old compromise line was at once regarded by all parts of the Union, as the decisive spot where the principles referred to were to be definitely settled and the future progress or prohibition of the institution determined.

The issue was made--the trial has been had--the verdict of the people has been rendered, and it becomes the duty of all good citizens, without distinction of party, peaceably to submit to the decision of the majority.

The agitation consequent upon the trial is about to terminate. The majority of the people, in the formation of a State Government will doubtless express and enforce their own views.

While it is a matter of great congratulation that the great issue, with its trials, dangers, losses and difficulties, has thus been brought to a termination, the general Government, as the representative and agent of all the States, owes to the people of Kansas, to the pioneers, to the settlers, the champions of public opinion in the States from which they came, a debt of gratitude.

The United States opened the Territory for settlement under the peculiar circumstances--emigration was stimulated, an ultra political element full of prejudice and sectionalism, which had long disturbed the country, was here brought into the practical issues of life, aggravated by outside interference on the one side, and a total failure upon the part of the 'federal arm' on the other, to preserve the peace, maintain order, and protect the person and property of loyal and peaceable citizens from the outrages of marauders. The apple of discord which had so long created trouble and anxiety in the Halls of Legislation at Washington, was cast among those who had sought to make their homes upon the beautiful prairies of Kansas, and for the contentions that thus arose, the general Government is responsible. It is confidently believed by hundreds of all parties throughout the Territory, that Congress should and would make an appropriation, for the reimbursement and indemnification of those who have sustained losses, directly resulting from the troubles incident to the settlement of the Territory. Political parties and residents of one portion of the Union, or the other, view the acts of their opponents in Kansas unfavorably.

But common justice and a reasonable respect for men who claim the prerogatives of American birthright, demand that the acts of all parties in Kansas, be regarded as the legitimate result of the action of the general Government. The mantle of mutual forgiveness must be spread over all that has passed, and the actors and participants in the Territorial troubles, be regarded by their opponents, as men who zealously contended for their rights, and the establishment of principles in which their faith and confidence was sincere. Making due allowance for each other, under these circumstances, and uniting their efforts to present the facts to Congress, in the manner contemplated by the Act under which this commission originated, not doubting that the many worthy and patriotic men who have sustained losses, will have their grievances redressed by the authority to which they have a right to present their just demands.

In reviewing the evidence, it will be seen that the proof in some cases is comparatively slight, in others overwhelmingly convincing.

It must be borne in mind, that as incident to a state of civil war, the disappearance of individuals, loss of papers, and individual asperities of feeling on the part of persons who might be useful to claimants, are to be expected. The papers herewith submitted are as complete as could be expected under the circumstances.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. J. STRICKLER,
Commissioner.

STATEMENT B--Showing the Awards of the Commissioner.

No.	Names of Claimants.	Amount Claimed.	Amount Proven.	Public Class.	Private Class.
1	H. S. Wilson,	\$806 49	\$497	\$497	
2	Daniel F. Greenwood,	530	530	530	
3	Chas. P. Dillcock,	460	460	460	
4	J. N. Ragan,	56	56		56
5	Robert Harshaw,	60	60		60
6	Thomas A. Brown,	428	428		428
7	J. H. Little & Co.,	397 38	247	247	
8	R. F. Hill,	342 50	342	342	
9	R. H. Hill & Co.,	217 30	117	117	
10	Thomas B. Arnett,	714	664	664	
11	B. F. Brantley,	200	200	200	50
12	Thomas L. Day,	280	280		280
13	Samuel Nichols,	927	927		927
14	Oliver Westover,	76	80		80
15	Brice Davis,	639 40	639 40	400	239 40
16	Julius Harshaw,	250	250		250
17	James Landers,	156 35	156 35		156 35
18	A. F. C. Hall,	290	290		290
19	William Rogers,	329	300		300
20	Martin P. McDaniel,	225	225		225
21	William P. Collins,	125	125	125	
22	William C. Smith,	105	105	105	
23	James E. Dunlap,	135	135		135
24	R. E. Elliott,	505	505	75	430
25	Henry S. Ritter,	200	200	200	
26	William P. Ritter,	75	75		75
27	Samuel Nichols,	927	905		905
28	Samuel Gies,	720	720		720
29	Thomas Rice,	375	375		375
30	P. H. Thomas,	489 10	489 10		489 10
31	Joseph James,	100	100		100
32	A. B. Chambers,	65	65		65
33	James Fuller,	125	125		125
34	James J. Holbrook,	891	891		891
35	John W. McDaniel,	76 50	76 50		76 50
36	Morgan Crowthe,	155	155		155
37	Mary E. Partridge,	46	46		46
38	Hugh Kilburn,	280	280		280
39	John Yelton,	549	549		549
40	John Blunt,	160	160		160
41	Calvin Barnard,	30	30		30
42	Abbe C. Sanborn,	223	223		223
43	Robert Reynolds,	325	325		325
44	Wakeman Partridge,	325	325		325
45	Samuel F. Wright,	65	65		65
46	R. D. McCamish,	10,132	9,882		9,882
47	Joe Merritt,	2,415	1,500		1,500
48	James H. Carter,	537	537		537
49	Jared Chapman,	1,402	\$1,368		\$1,368
50	Carl August Knouse,	26	75		75
51	James C. Evans,	2,235	2,235		2,235
52	James Harris,	375	375		375
53	Martin White,	933	933	26	967
54	James F. White,	113 50	113 50		113 50
55	Griffin White,	208	208		208
56	Allen White,	352 75	352 75		352 75
57	John W. White,	721 75	721 75		721 75
58	Lorenzo Hoyt,	640	640		640
59	Henry Tuley,	250	250		250
60	John A. Baillie,	6,222 40	1,222 40		1,222 40
61	Charles Robinson,	25,800	15,800		15,800
62	Albert D. Seale,	1,338	1,338		1,338
63	George W. Hart,	267	267		267
64	Charles Campbell,	36	36		36
65	Henry M. Simpson,	200	200		200
66	John Hutchinson,	300	300		300
67	G. W. & W. Hutch & Co.,	6,650	6,650		6,650
68	William Curry,	627	627		627
69	John M. Banks,	950	950		950
70	James Whitlock,	797	797		797
71	Henry O'Connor,	1,010	1,010		1,010
72	Thomas H. Thomas,	479	479		479
73	William H. Elliott,	140	140		140

No.	Names of Claimants.	Am't Claimed.	Am't Proven.	Public Class.	Private Class.
74	William S. Wells,	\$325	\$325		\$325
75	Isaac N. Hargess,	990	925	425	500
76	William McKinney,	200	200		200
77	John Sharkey,	4,000	4,000	4,000	
78	Christian Snicks,	90	90	90	
79	H. B. Randall,	1,302	1,302		1,302
80	James Campbell,	1,362 25	1,362 25		1,362 25
81	Joseph Oakley,	1,530	1,530	1,530	
82	Thomas La Heay,	1,360	1,360		1,360
83	James Sutton,	200	200		200
84	George C. Baker,	85	85		85
85	George H. Snyder,	2,165	2,165		2,165
86	George W. Ward,	1,365	1,365		1,365
87	William J. Card,	600	300		300
88	David C. Buffum,	139	139		139
89	Asa E. Platts,	131	131		131
90	Charles H. Thomas,	150	150		150
91	W. J. Garrett,	737 87	737 87	12 37	725
92	John Stuart,	450	450		450
93	Samuel Fry,	230	230		230
94	Samuel N. Simpson,	573	573		573
95	Levi Woodward,	150	150		150
96	John A. Wakefield,	3,808	3,808		3,808
97	James S. Emory,	500	500		500
98	Samuel Ritter,	640	640		640
99	Samuel Fry,	150	150		150
100	Thomas R. Herd,	130	130		130
101	George Earle,	242	172		172
102	Abraham Weider,	2,140	2,140		2,140
103	Samuel Crane, Jr.,	726	726		726
104	Thomas B. Pierson,	95	95		95
105	Charles W. Smith,	205	205		205
106	David Burton,	1,025	1,025		1,025
107	William C. Bridges,	360	360		360
108	James McGee,	403	403		403
109	W. J. Buchanan,	25	25		25
110	William Green Price,	422 30	422 30		422 30
111	Andrew D. Carey,	256	256		256
112	William Henry,	482	300		300
113	Hampton Harrison,	200	200		200
114	Knollys Shaw,	170	170	170	
115	Esmer Wakefield,	170	170		170
116	Isaac Ward,	430	430		430
117	Archibald Payne,	217	217	217	
118	Alfred Macaulay,	135	135	135	
119	Marion E. Clark,	3,138	2,000		2,000
120	S. omom Reynard,	200	200		200
121	Salem Gleason,	350			350
122	O. C. Browne, Lykins co.,	5,314	5,314		5,314
123	Thomas Roberts,	265	265	265	
124	Silas Sutton, for brother,	555	555		555
125	Samuel L. Adair,	115	115		115
126	John McDaniel,	136	135		135
127	A. J. Bush,	85	85	85	
128	Patrick Devlin,	40	40		40
129	William B. Heath,	437	437		437
130	John Stotts,	113	113		113
131	Mercer Sutton,	90	90		90
132	James Scott,	376	376	376	
133	John P. Glenn,	55	55		55
134	H. J. Campbell, Smith co.,	140	140	100	40
135	Silas Sutton, Lykins county,	455	455		455
136	Thomas R. Herd,	130	130	300	
137	Robert Pence, Calhoun co.,	200	250		250
138	J. F. Townsend, Douglas co.,	162			
139	Samuel Ralston, Lykins co.,	1,000	700		700
140	Thomas Touss,	159	159		159
141	S. R. Ruckel, Douglas co.,	1,000	1,000		1,000
142	S. Y. Lum,	400	400	400	
143	John A. Gleason,	450	450		450
144	Benjamin Johnson,	1,365	1,000		1,000
145	James L. Smith,	102	102		102
146	Lucy A. Magnerth,	305 10	305 10		305 10
147	C. L. Edwards, Douglas Co.,	300	300		300
148	James Dumas,	550	550		550
149	Aaron Neal,	130	130	25	105
150	Philip W. Hall,	180	175		190
151	Jourdan Neal,	200	280		280
152	Robert McFarland,	969	969		969
153	Henry Egger,	210	210		210
154	Paul Rote,	85	85		85
155	B. C. Tulley,	425	425		425
156	Martin S. Gaylard,	600	600		600
157	Cyrus Adams,	35	35		35
158	John McClelland,	383	383		383
159	Taylor Stephens,	1,255 12	1,255 12		1,255 12
160	Clackson M. Wallace,	265	265		265
161	E. B. Parlom,	2,400	2,400		2,400
162	Robert Allen,	132	132		130
163	Milligan Wallace,	400	400		400
164	G. S. Koelbeck,	25,000	8,000		8,000
165	B. S. Hancock, Douglas Co.,	4,324	2,120		2,120
166	Charles F. Lovejoy,	63	63		63
167	Charles F. Crow,	316 59	316 59		316 59
168	Allen P. Hazard,	125	125	125	
169	Frederick Ellerman,	150	150		150
170	Mason F. Summers,	1,000	1,000		1,000
171	Amistead Dawson, Leav. Co.,	663	663		663
172	Marshall E. Comstock,	370	271		271
173	John M. Gallagher,	269	269		269
174	Harold Howard,	150	150	150	
175	John S. Danks,	300	300	300	
176	Robert Williams,	300	300		300
177	John Kendal,	28	28	28	
178	Harvey W. Ide,	28	28	28	
179	Wm. L. Newland,	500	500		500
180	David H. Ewald,	1,085	1,085	1,085	
181	Wm. Freeland	210 50	210 50		210 50
182	William A. Shannon,	100 90	24 40	24 40	
183	Eli M. Mackerner,	170	170	170	
184	John Stigers,	175	175	175	
185	Wm. F. P. Briston,	452 52	452 52	452 52	
186	Marin Hefferlin,	145	140	140	
187	Joseph Evans,	240	240	240	
188	Samuel S. Ellis,	150	150	150	
189	M. P. Rively,	401 15	401 15	26 35	375
190	Rees & Keith,	512	512	512	
191	S. F. Hollingsworth,	1,600			
192	Isable Caleb,	100	70	70	
193	Jonas Wallman,	375 75	375 75	375 75	
194	Daniel O. Keefe,	263	153	153	
195	Phillip Hochschid,	1,125	1,108	1,108	
196	Frederick Samuels, Leav. Co.,	205	205	205	
197	Wm. F. Engleman,	4,031 30	2,750		2,750
198	David McCollum,	497	497		497
199	Albert Mason,	28	28	28	
200	Solomon Buxton,	155	155	155	
201	John J. Moore,	500			
202	Thomas Searnes,	251 50	251 50	251 50	
203	Charles Searnes,	125			
204	Merrill Smith,	2,670	280	280	
205	Isaac House,	60	60	60	
206	A. M. Price,	140	140	140	
207	Brown Elliot, Atchison Co.,	75	75	75	
208	Harrison Weider,	50	50		
209	Hiram Quies,	275	275	275	
210	W. J. Egles,	573	573	573	
211	Isaac Blewett,	64	64		64
212	John Hart,	130	130		130
213	Michael Dean,	321 50	321 50		321 50
214	Thomas Potetz,	200	175		175
215	Stephen Johnston,	270 78	270 78	270 78	
216	David M. Bivens,	3,970 67	2,970 67		2,970 67
217	James Cravens,	125	125	125	
218	R. D. Castaldi, Shawnee,	3,675 75	3,675 75		3,615 75
219	William Matney,	420	420		420
220	George Matney,	375	375		375
221	Samuel E. Thompson,	280	280		280
222	W. G. Johnson,	290	290		290
223	Robert A. Edwards,	2,443	2,443		2,443
224	Harvey Rupe, Administrator of James Willoughby, Shawnee,				
225	Wm. B. Edwards, Shawnee,	692	692		692
226	J. R. Wayman,	689 90	588 90	478 90	130
227	C. A. Wightman,	1,664	1,664		1,664
228	James B. Warren,	268 50	268 50		268 50
229	Milton J. Everett,	375	275		275
230	James Kaykendall,	445	445	100	345
231	Raleigh Follen,	249	249		249